THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Bix months, with Sunday Three months, without Sunday One month, without Sunday. One month, with Sunday Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week. WEEKLY.

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the fellowing places: LONDON-American Exchange in Europe, 44

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 2735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House.

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WE do not want any reciprocity with South American states in revolutions.

It is not negro domination that the Southern leaders fear, but control in the federal government which they in-

PERHAPS the horse-thieves of Indiana had better form an organization to boycott the framers of "force laws" against horse-stealing.

THE conundrum which the tax-payers and intelligent voters of Indiana are turning over in their minds is: "Why have another Democratic Legislature, anyway?"

SINCE 1863 the Democratic counties of Illinois have had less than one-third the county treasurers, but this one-third have furnished two-thirds of the defaulters and five-sixths of the losses.

WHEN Senator Vance was delivering his great tariff speech on Friday a score of Democratic and eight Republican Senators were present, but none was listening, and one Democrat was asleep. And yet this is called debate!

THE action of the Farmers' Alliance in the First district, in nominating a candidate for Congress, is said to be a source of unhappiness to Mr. Parrett, who got in by only 20 plurality, in 1888, and that plurality was of doubtful origin.

THE census row between St. Paul and Minneapolis has become a national scandal. The whole American people have reason to feel humiliated that two representative cities should have engaged in such a race of fraud to defeat a government census.

THE average mugwump paper of the East insists upon referring to Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, as the "stove-polish statesman," because he is engaged in that business and has made a fortune in it. It may be added that he pays the highest wages, and was born in South Bend, Ind.

In view of the probability of the passage of the McKinley bill, the importation of merchandise during the last three months has been unusually large, exceeding the value of exports nearly \$19,-000,000, which probably accounts for the recent export of gold. This fact is a pressing reason why the new bill should become a law at as early a day as pos-

TILLMAN does not believe that his Democratic enemies will assassinate him: still, he would like to know what they mean when they say that he shall never be Governor of South Carolina. And yet, Tillman is bitterly opposed to having the colored man participate in South Carolina politics, and declares that the man who "goes to Edgefield to appeal to the negro voter in this canvass will do it at the peril of his life." Thus the conflict in South Carolina is simply a fight for supremacy between the white factions.

THE Democratic and mugwump press are pretty hard up for material when they are compelled to use Mr. Blaine's views on a question purely of expediency to manufacture an alleged party split. Nobody in the Republican party questions the beneficent effect of a protective policy operating against countries stronger in aggregated capital and fully as skillful in manufacturing as ourselves; and, on the other hand, nobody questions the beneficent effect of reciprocal trade relations that will open new markets for American products. The question is upon the easiest and simplest way to arrive at these results.

In marked contrast with the threatening and rebellious clamor raised by the Southern leaders against the federal election bill is the dignified and forcibly-worded petition which the Southern States' Colored Association, through its president, H. J. Europe, of Alabama, has sent to the Senate. It declares that "the best form of government is that of a republic, and that the worst form of citizenship is disfranchised citizenship under republican form of government." The petitioners emphasize the statement that they do not seek domination over the white people of the South, but, rather, participation as citizens in the government of the South. This association represents the best and most effective colored people of the South.

THE outbreak at Buenos Ayres comes unexpectedly, so far as public information in this country goes. The Argenof the progressive of South American states, and its government as quite arrests and, if necessary, to call to their stable. Its population has grown very

rapidly from 620,730 in 1836 to 2,942,000 in 1882, and considerably more now. During the last few years it has received a large immigration from Europe. There are quite a number of Americans doing business there, including several female school-teachers from this State. Buenos Ayres is one of the finest cities in South America. The republic has a good railroad system, good postal and telegraph service, and the people are enterprising and progressive. As the government is a republic, the present revolution is not like the recent one in Brazil, to overthrow an empire, but is, most likely, the effort of a faction to get control of the government. It may grow out of the financial condition of the government, which is bad. On the 1st of January 1889, the national government and provinces owed a foreign debt of \$328,922,169 and a domestic debt of \$218,766,714. The city of Buenos Ayres alone owed \$24,-043,691. For several years the premium on gold at Buenes Ayres has ranged from 50 to 125 per cent. or higher. The term of the late President, Dr. Juarez Celman, who is reported to have taken refuge on board of a foreign ship, would have expired in 1892.

THE MALICE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The New York Times sustains its reputation for malicious mendacity in continuing to lie about the Cape May cottage affair after the original story has been completely disposed of. The Times says:

That he [the President] should have accepted a seaside cottage at the hands of his admirers or beneficiaries is not wise, but it is much wiser than that he should attempt to conceal or misrepresent the nature of the transaction after it had been publicly condemned. The Washington dispatches of yesterday's Times leave no doubt whatever that this is just what he has been do-His own sense of propriety, it is plain, was not ruffled by the notion of receiving the cottage as a gratuity. When his sensitiveness was excited by criticism, and not till then, he attempted to make it appear that he had bought what he had at first taken as a gift without question.

There should be a limit, even to partisan malignity. If the Times did not know the foregoing to be false when it was written and printed it might have known such to be the case. The Washington Star, a paper which is always careful and truthful ir its statements. had stated the facts so clearly that no person not bent on malicious misrepresentation could fail to understand them. They show that so far from accepting the cottage as a gift, the moment the matter was brought to the President's attention he thanked the gentlemen for their great kindness, but distinctly declined to accept it as a gift, saying that the terms upon which it would be occupied would be left to future determination. The matter had gone so far that he could not well say more or less than this without appearing churlish and rude. So far as the main point is concerned, it is enough that he promptly declined to accept the property as a gift. That left him free to decide on further action, and this was the payment of its full value. The implication of the Times that the President has attempted to conceal anything in the transaction or that his final action was due to public criticism is a gratuitous insult, and reveals an unusual depth of partisan meanness. The Republican party may well be proud of a President and an administration whose opponents are driven to such straits to find something vulnerable. When they get through criticising the fit of the President's clothes, attacking the ladies of his family and attributing imaginary acts and false motives to the President himself, perhaps they will try and rise to the dignity of criticising the public acts and record of the administration.

FORCE LAWS IN INDIANA. If any person has been scared by the silly talk about "the force bill" and the use of "bayonets at the polls," he will probably be horrified to learn that we already have a force law in Indiana, under which armed men may be stationed at any poll in the State, at any election. We not only have one force law, but two. One of them has been in force nearly twenty years and the other is of recent enactment. One is a national and the other a State law. One is the act of Congress of 1871, providing for the appointment of supervisors of elections and of deputy marshals to assist them, and the other is the Australian ballot law. Under one United States troops may be called upon to enforce its provisions, and under the other the entire militia of the State may be called

The Constitution of the United States vests the executive power of the government in the President, and makes it his duty to see that the laws are executed. It also makes him commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and impliedly authorizes him to call upon them, if necessary, in the enforcement of law. The act of 1871 provides that whenever two citizens of any city of 20,000 population, or ten citizens of any congressional district, shall prior to a congressional election, peti tion the United States Court to that effect, the court shall appoint two supervisors of election for each district or precinct. These supervisors are federal officers, representing the authority of the United States, and entitled to the protection of its laws to any needful extent. If necessary United States troops may be called out to protect them in the discharge of their duties. They are authorized and required to attend the election for Congressman in the districts and precincts for which they are appointed, to challenge any voter whose qualifications they may doubt, to watch the counting and canvassing of the vote, the manner in which the pollbooks and tally-lists are kept, and to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot cast in the precinct where they are stationed. This law has been invoked more than once in this State, once on the application of Democrats. So has the law providing for the appointment of deputy marshals at elections. It is made the duty of deputy marshals to "support and protect the supervisors of election tine Republic has been regarded as one | in the discharge of their duties," and, if

the district. The deputy marshals, as well as the sepervisors, represent the power and authority of the United States, and, if necessary, they may be backed up and protected by the entire power of the government. This is essentially a force law. It has been applied at every election in New York city for fifteen years, and with excellent

The Constitution of Indiana vests the executive power of the State in the Governor, and makes him commander-inchief of the militia. It also makes it his duty to see that the laws are enforced, and impliedly empowers him to use any degree of force necessary to this end. The Australian ballot law provides for something never before known in this State, viz.: election sheriffs. Section 15 of the law says:

It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to appoint, five days prior to each election, two special deputies for each precinct in the county, to be known as election sheriffs, who shall attend the polling places in their respective precincts from the opening of the polls to the conclusion of the count. It shall be their duty to preserve order at the polls and enforce the provis-

These election sheriffs have authority to make arrests, and are allowed to be and remain inside of the fifty-foot limit of the polls, from which all other persons are excluded. The law provides for two at each voting precinct in the State. As the number of precincts under the new law will be about 2,500, there will be about five thousand of these election sheriffs on duty at every election. Are they dangerous? Do they threaten our liberties? Are they a menace to free and fair elections? We should be quite as fully justified in asserting that they would as the opponents of a national election law are in asserting that the representatives of the national government would. Each one of these new election sheriffs, five thousand in number, authorized to be within the fifty-foot limit of the polls and to make arrests on election day-each one of them, we say, represents the State of Indiana, and is entitled to its protection in the performance of his duties. It is their duty to see that the provisions of the election law are enforced, and it is the duty of the Governor, or commander-in-chief of the State militia, to see that the election sheriffs are protected in the discharge of their duty. If necessary the Governor might call out the militia for this purpose. Suppose we should raise a great outery and denounce the Australian ballot law as "force law." Suppose we should call on the people of Indiana to organize in defense of their liberties and to protest against the appointment of an army of five thousand election sheriffs to intimidate them on election day. Anything of the kind would be very silly, but no more so than the denunciation of the proposed national election law.

THE MATTER OF DEBATE.

Certain papers which claim independence, but usually make it a cover to attack the Republican party and its general policy, are greatly disturbed over the suggestion to limit the time which may be devoted to the debate of a single bill in the Senate. They assert that to in any way curtail what they are pleased to call debate is a violation of individual rights and an infringement upon the constitutional prerogatives of Congress. Just now they insist that it would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution if the majority in the Senate should conclude to pass a resolution to the effect that a vote shall be taken on the tariff bill and its amendments after three weeks shall have, been devoted to its consideration. In effect, they declare that so long as a Senator desires to repeat old speeches and have long extracts read from books, even if it is for the purpose of delay, that right is his and it is a menace to republican form of government to take action that will break up a conspiracy to talk against time. One of them admits that a vote will not be changed by all the speaking on the general issue of the tariff. Yet it insists that a dozen Senators shall be permitted to devote a couple of days, or even a week each, to speeches which no one listens to except the unwilling official stenographer, and of which scarcely a Senator hears the sound, except it is his misfortune to be the presiding officer. These dozen Senators may spend a month repeating speeches of that sort, and yet it is called by independent papers debate, which the majority of the Senate have no right to curtail. Suppose this was the last session of the Fifty-first Congress, which must close March 4, 1891, and to prevent the passage of certain measures which the majority believes to be necessary, a minority of Senators should have an understanding to talk out three or four weeks' time to prevent action thereonwill any candid man say that debate or talk for that purpose should be tolerated? If hostile to the United States and the government, as some of these same Senators were in 1861-in fact, as nearly all those who insist upon talking against time now once were-should decide to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills by talking against time. they could stop the entire macninery of the government and could accomplish with the tongue what they and their associates failed to do with the sword. The idea is preposterous. The majority is responsible, and when a sufficient time is given for debate it is as much a right of the majority to compel action thereon as it is to vote appropriations.

THE erroneous idea that Congress has no right to regulate the election of its own members is based on the other erroneous idea that members of Congress are State officers. They are nothing of the kind. They are federal officers; paid out of the national treasury, and chosen to legislate for the entire country. Every tax-payer in Massachusetts or Kansas helps to pay the salary of a Mississippi Congressman, and is subject to the laws he assists in making. They have, therefore, a direct interest in his honest election.

By far the larger part of the Demoin the discharge of their duties," and, if resisted, they are authorized to make arrests and, if necessary, to call to their arrests and the bystanders or posse comitatus of don. The Memphis Avalanche, which arrests and the bystanders or posse comitatus of don. The Memphis Avalanche, which arrests and the simple opening and closing of the front door of the house. Electrical appliances, operated by the pernicious and has no argument whatever to recommend it. The Senate was originally intended as a check upon the House, the more excitable body, but it can main-

openly advocates the suppression of the colored or Republican vote by any method, denounces the boycott proposition as

When the Atlanta Constitution, several days ago, suggested the boycott as a remedy for the force bill, we regarded it merely as a periodic ebullition of our pyrotechnic con-temporary, and paid no attention whatever to it. But since Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, has managed to get his serious indorsement of it published to the world through the medium of the New York Herald, and public meetings in Atlanta have actually been called to discuss it, it is high time the country received warning that the Constitution and Governor Gordon represent themselves alone, and not the people. The boycott is the weapon of the weakling. It is a mercenary measure. The people of the South are neither weak nor mercenary.

But the Constitution insists in its folly, as will be seen from an extract from Saturday's issue:

The Constitution's Sunday editorial against the force bill, in the language of the New Orleans States, "struck the North like a cannon shot. Hence the roar of the Northern dailies." Georgia's Governor, and Southern patriots of his stamp, cannot be threatened and brow-beaten into a spaniellike submission to the reckless partisans who are trying to fasten the force bill

There is more like the above, which the Memphis paper fitly, but mercilessly, characterizes as "the periodic ebullition of our pyrotechnic contemporary," but the general sentiment of the South is hostile-so much so that if Governor Gordon indorsed the "blessed boycott," to the surprise of the North, with the idea that it would turn the forces to him that are now said to be seeking to put an Alliance man in the Senate, he may have made a mistake.

THERE is a bill pending in the British Parliament to regulate the loading and care of live cattle shipped from the United States to England on British steamers. In a conference on the subject a few days since, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said the loss of nimal life on some of the steamers was horrible. In support of this statement he said he had a list of ships arriving at British ports in 1888-89, and it showed that the Palestine lost 168 out of 344 cattle, the Glennim lost 128 out of 204, the Rialto 314 out of 328, the North Durham 281 out of 380. That was in 1888, and in 1889 the Oxford lost 151 out 187, the Iowa 519 out 625, Lake Superior 313 out 470, and the Manitoba 204 out 246. This is horrible indeed and fully justifies the movement for restrictive legislation.

If the amateur journalists will only lay their grievance against "that senile old liar and thief" before Mr. Cleveland they will doubtless get consolation by the yard in the return mail, with a number of shopworn remnants of free-trade platitudes thrown in for good measure.

WHATEVER may be said of life in South America, nobody can charge that it ever grows monotonous. Whenever other resources of amusement fail one can always entertain himself with speculating upon what the form of government will be when he awakes next morning.

A NUMBER of men have just been on trial at Kansas City for boycotting the postoffice at Peculiar, Mo. Did that unique name have anything to do with originating the queer idea of boycotting the government?

A SALOON-KEEPER traffics in stuff that excites murder. Can he then complain of retributive justice when liquor brings his own offspring to crime? Fate sometimes decrees very striking object lessons.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE New York postoffice is a good investment. It netted the government nearly four millions last year.

THE Czar of Russia indulges his youthful pleasures. He is still a collector of postage stamps and birds' eggs. MR. J. J. CRAVENS is the wheat king of

California. His possessions are in Tulare county, and this year he will harvest 17,000 bushels of wheat. It has been discovered that the German

Empress is descended from Harold founder of the kingdom of Norway, an from Hakon V, its last King. FRANK TRACY, son of the Secretary of the Navy, has gone to South America for the

purpose of placing the phonograph as nu merously as possible with the natives. EMIN PASHA will write a book. Ten German publishers have solicited his work It is not expected that his book will agree with Mr. Stanley's "In Darkest Africa."

THE oldest man in Great Britain is Hugh

MacLeod, a Scotch crofter, who was born

on the 24th of November, 1783. He lives in County Ross, and is still healthy and vig-BISMARCK is an average man. When he knew all about the policy and conduct of

the German government he would say noth-

ing. Now that he knows nothing he talks THE Duke of Fife has a dozen suits of clothes in constant use, and a gossipy chronicler says that he keeps his various pairs of trousers on shelves labeled "Monday," "Tuesday," and so on to the end of

MRS. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS-WARD is described as a shy woman of delicate features. Her eyes have a look of sadness in them. The strength of her face appears in her forehead. She is a quiet but engag-

JOHN P. BUCHANAN, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Tennessee, is a consin of the late President James Buchanan. He joined the confederate army at the age of sixteen and remained with it till the

WHILE waiting for the train at Mount Gretna, Pa., last week, President Harrison took off his coat and stepped on the scales. He tipped the beam at 195 pounds, being the heaviest man in the party.

SENATOR MORRILL, although eighty years old, sticks to his post at Washington through this season of hot-weather legislation, and does not propose to return to his Vermont home till the session closes. He is in unusually good health. Bowling Bowser, the newly appointed

United States consul to Sierra Leone, is an intelligent colored man, and resided for a number of years on the west coast of Africa. Since 1875 he has resided in Hartford Conn., carrying on a hotel barber shop. HENRY BRIDGEMAN, the negro who gave \$10,000 toward the purchase of Mrs. Cairn's

Seminary at Kirkwood, Mo., is a saloon-

keeper and worth \$200,000. The seminary

thus becomes the first manual trainingschool for colored boys ever established. THERE are now three female dentists in New York, all of whom are thoroughly qualified to practice the profession. Only one of them is a specialist. She is a clever and handsome young Jewess, and she has studied the work of filling teeth with a

great deal of attention for several years. A. A. STAGG, the famous Yale athlete and base-ball pitcher, is not going to be a minister as was at one time reported. Instead. he has been retained as an expert athlete Young Men's Christian Association and at present is organizing a base-ball nine at the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly.

DARIUS L. GOFF, of Pawtucket, R. I., who has a fancy for mechanical curiosities, possesses a clock that never runs down. Through an ingenious contrivance it is kept wound by the simple opening and closing of the front door of the house.

later one for the family, and an hour later the breakfast bell, and when the hour is struck musical cathedral chimes respond in the chambers of the house.

ROWLAND N. HAZARD, of New York, finds himself in a curious predicament-really quite Gilbertian. His wife began suit against him to recover certain property. but she died suddenly, the other day, and now Mr. Hazard, as her heir, has on his hands a suit against himself charging him with perjury.

MISS ALITA PROCTOR OTIS, the editor of the New York Saturday Review, has her bread-and-butter-day love for dolls. Mrs. Senator Platt is another devotee of the doll, and in one corner of her Fifth-avenue Hotel parlor is a small stand where a group of talking doll-babies sit with staring eyes and parted lips.

THERE has just been finished and placed in the cathedral of Charkov, Russia, a clock of solid silver, weighing six hundred pounds. It is in memory of the Czar's escape from death in the railroad accident at Borki, and is so arranged that upon Oct. 17 in each year—the anniversary of that event—it will ring a peal of bells.

THE youngest immigrant that ever arrived, unaccompanied by friends, in this country, is Louis Quinlan, sixteen months old, who landed at the barge office, New York, Wednesday. He came from Belfast, Ireland, to join his mother at Rockaway. Heewas a passenger on the steamship State of Nebraska, and was in charge of the stewardess on the voyage.

BEFORE his departure from Africa, Mr. Stanley accepted from Sir John Pender a copy of Burns in miniature form. He promised to make it his constant companion. Last spring Sir John Pender was in Egypt at the time of Stanley's arrival, and he relates that Stanley, soon after they met, reminded him of the copy of Burns, and said that it had been a great source of comfort to him; he had read it many times over, and believed there was no better thumbed book in existence than that little volume.

It is said that some prophetic professor of Harvard University has calculated the horoscope based upon astrological observations taken at the time of Stanley's marriage. "At that time Venus, the significator of love and wedding, was evilly aspected by Saturn and Mars, and the moon was in terrible dilemma. There will be trouble discord and unhappiness, even death being feared. The couple will find their temperaments so different as to cause, sooner or later, aversions which will aggravate the explorer's ill health. He will take a sea voyage shortly, and his experience will go long way toward proving marriage a

STAND BACK, DOUGHFACES!

Northern Servility in Certain Sections the Same Now as Before the Civil War. Philadelphia North American.

Whatever may be the fate of the Cabot Lodge electoral bill, or of such amended measure of the same purport as may be substituted for it, we hope the insolent and threatening attitude of the agitators and newspapers of the South will lead the people of the whole loyal section to make it quickly apparent that the condition of sentiment in portions of the North prior to the civil war can find no parallel now. The days have gone by, and we reverently thank God for that, when the "love of the almighty dollar' can be held as a reproach against any special portion of the American people. We do not wonder that the elder Democrats representing that party at Washington view with alarm, and are seeking to check, this Southern outburst of declaration that the North shall be boycotted and deprived of its tribute of trade. These are the men who recall the same bombast among their Southern followers before the civil war; and they have not forgotten that repudiation of sacred business obligations, and the refusal to pay honestly incurred debts which enabled many rogues to cheat their creditors, while it ruined some commercial houses who had trusted to Southern integrity, hastened rather than hindered the progress of pat-

Here and there we see to-day small traces of the truckling to trade which thirty years ago led a large number of merchants in Philadelphia to sign a paper insisting that the North American should cease its de-mands that the South should be made to submit to the law. In round periods they declared that this was hurting their trade and it must be stopped, or their patronage would be withdrawn from the North American. It was not stopped, and their patronage was withdrawn! But that great citizen and noble patriot, Morton Mc-Michael, to whom this pronunniamento was addressed, lived to know by their words, or by their deeds, that every man who signed that paper repented the shame thus put upon themselves. To-day the South is beginning the old business. It forgets that the trade which it urges must be withdrawn has been made possible to it by Northern generosity and Northern capi-tal. It forgets history, and acts upon the tradition which made the slave-driver facny the crack of his whip and the value of his cotton were the price of Northern ser-vility. It forgets that the rule of the minority was ended by four years of bloody

The South has been pampered and petted as a returning prodigal. Perhaps we have overdone that business. But just now, before their blatherskiting gets any further, it must be made clear to these hectoring gentlemen that this is no longer a country of sections, and that a law enacted for the Nation by a majority of the Nation's representatives will be enforced by the Nation everywhere-trade or no trade.

GOVERNOR GORDON'S MISTAKE.

The Proposed Federal Election Law Is Intended for the Whole Country.

"No candid supporter of the measure," says General Gordon of the federal election bill, "will assert that he expects Northern States to be overrun by federal supervisors, as will be the Southern States." General Gordon is sincere; but General Gordon is mistaken. Under the election bill passed in 1870 there are at each congressional election more supervisors and deputy marshals in the North than in the South. Why not under the new law? If the bill is passed. wherever the local machinery fails to count the local vote for Representatives accurately and honestly, in the opinion of either party, the law will be invoked. It should

It is as much General Gordon's right and interest to have the congressional elections watched in suspected districts in the North-ern States, and to know, for instance, that in the coal regions in this State every vote is counted as cast as it is our interest to know that the like is true in the Georgia cotton belt. The federal election law, starting with an appointment by a nonpartisan judiciary, gives both parties the right to watch there votes through federal machinery, in which both parties are represented. Is their any injustice in this! Will any one suffer because an honest vote is honestly counted, unless some one is profiting now by a dishonest vote dishonestly counted or brutally suppressed?

We wish that some of the croakers who are talking about a force bill will show us in what section of the bill the force comes in. The bill provides for publicity, for scrutiny, in order that fraud, if perpetrated, may be exposed and thwarted. It is a bill which no man who does not intend to cheat, or profit by cheating, has any reason for objecting to.

MINORITY RULE IN THE SENATE, No Good Reason Why It Should Continue-Speaker Reed's Remedy Ought to Be Tried.

The evidence grows daily that the Senate of the United States needs management It allows itself to drift altogether too much and seldom has a definite knowledge of what it intends to do. This is all wrong. It is a waste of time and frequently a block to public and important business. What the Senate needs is a change of rules that will make it more of a working body and less of a debating society. The House has successfully met this issue, and has put a ject as to threaten the Northern people stop to filibustering by good common sense regulations. The Senate still puts up with delay. True, the upper branch doesn't give itself over to all sorts of motions and roll-calls to kill time, but the end is accomplished just the same. Filibustering consists of long-winded speeches and a conspeak longer, and then a vote is graciously allowed to be taken.

tain its check just as well without such a waste of valuable time. Under the present system it is possible for the Democratic members to prevent a vote not only upon the elections bill, but upon the tariff bill. In fact, it is within their power to adopt tactics that will bring the business of Congress to a standstill. All that they have to do is to make speeches, one after the other. and continue their talk until adjournment or the limitation of the present Congress is reached. They are not expected to do this. of course, but with men like Carlisle in control-men who are first of all politicians -the majority is at the mercy of a minority

if the minority chooses to assert itself. There can be no good reason why the Republican Senators should allow themselves to be dictated to by those who would destroy the McKinley bill, and would prevent honest elections. The remedy is simple. It may shock some of the venerable gentlemen who cling close to reminiscences and customs to put a limitation on debate, but probably their nerves can stand the shock better than the country can stand delay in essential legislation. If Senators are not capable of voting on the tariff bill now they never will be. Their cases are hopeless. Stop off useless debate, pass the tariff and elections bill and adjourn.

Unity of Action.

The prompt manner in which Mr. McCoy was nominated was quite a compliment to him, and also to the colored people, chiefly the latter. Of course, his nomination, as will be his election, is a recognition of the just claims of the colored people. We were fortunate in being able to present to the convention a man willing to make the race who possesses all of the necessary qualifications, as are possessed by Mr. McCoy. The World is not in favor of running men simply on their color when shey are not qualified for the positions for which they aspire. In bringing out Mr. McCoy as the candidate of the colored people, the World knew it was making no mistake. We do not mean to convey the impression that he is the only man we have qualified for the place. There are others who would make good Representatives. The nomination of Mr. McCoy in the manner it was done shows the colored people the advantage of unity of action and purpose. No man is wholly without personal enemies, and all men have their individual preferences. But there are times when men should rise above petty jealousies, envies, and hate, and work for the general good of all. For once, the colored people of Indianapolis did this, and they are to be congratulated for

People Opposed to Honesty.

the whole ticket gets our support.

so doing. Let us all go to work with

the same oneness of purpose and see that

Philadelphia Inquirer.

What is all this talk about boycotting that comes up from some portions of the South? Why is it that the Democratic Congressmen from the Southern States are exercising their voices to the verge of profanity against the bill to provide honest elections? Why is it that the North does not get excited and denounce the measure as a "force" bill? The bill is general and applies to every congressional district in the United States, and why shouldn't the people of every district join in the opposi-

The reason is plain. At every election certain districts, principally in the South, go heavily Democratic by reason of fraud. But for intimidation and a refusal to allow citizens to vote, these districts would go Republican. That is what is the matter den holding their seats because of unfair elections are loudest in their denunciation of honesty. You don't hear the voters of districts where elections are honestly conducted growing furious over plans to pro-tect that honesty. Oh, no! The people who are afraid of honesty are the ones who are raising all this fuss. There is nothing partisan about the election bill. It applies indiscriminately to all portions of the country, and no honest man has cause to fear any of its provisions.

The Grand Old Man. Chicago Evening Post.

One of the most beautiful traits of a noble character is gratitude. It helps to round out and set off all the virtues of a man, much as an appropriate frame aids in bringing out the beauties of a picture. Gratitude is a characteristic of Gladstone, and it bespeaks the simple and tender nature and the deep feeling that are his. The words of affection and esteem that he receives from his American admirers are meat and drink to him, and, while he is sincerely grateful for the charming messages that are sent to him, his American friends will unite most heartily in wishing that he may live long to receive them.

Good Advice That Was Heeded.

If it cannot maintain its position as an honest-hearted and intelligent party of the people, it must inevitably go down. If it plays fast and loose in its platform with doctrines and policies, in order to catch all sorts and conditions of men, it will deserve the distrust and dislike of frank, outspoken men. If this Minnesota Republican convention shall be afraid, as some of its predecessors have been, to stand firmly upon the well-established doctrines of the na-tional party, it will be fairly open to the derision of its opponents.

Indorsing the Boycott Idea. Kansas City Star (Mug.)

The Baltimore Sun takes the right idea of the proposed boycott when it argues that it should not be general, but that "it might not be amiss, by a better distribution of orders, to teach such men on which side their bread is buttered. For instance, the South might begin on some of those Massachusetts Congressmen and refuse to buy stove polish from Mr. Morse, leather from Mr. Walker or paper from Mr. Wal-

Great Scott's Political Desires.

It is vaguely intimated that Great Scott suspects himself of being an available man for United States Senator in case the Legislature to be elected this year should by any strange chance prove to be Democratic. Obviously the Erie boss regards himself as the Calvin S. Brice of Pennsylvania. But a single glance at the sky will convince him that there are no rainbows there this year.

Democratic Tariff Speeches. Philadelphia Press.

Senator Vance is evidently envious of the vituperative powers of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, and sought to excel the Indianian in the virulence of his speech. When he quoted Scripture it recalled a well-known proverb. One Democratic Senator went comfortably to sleep. Quotations from Scripture frequently have a similar soporitic effect on Democrats in church. Street-Car Companies and Pavements,

Philadelphia Inquirer The march of justice in the matter of compelling the passenger railway companies to pave the streets is slower than a street-car, but the way the companies are now filing their answers to suits brought against them indicates that they are anticipating a pitched battle. Let us trust that they will not be disappointed.

All His Wants Supplied at Home, Milwaukee Sentine!.

The editor of the Atlanta Constitution doesn't see any necessity for buying things from the North, anyhow. Sugar grows in Louisiana, peppermint grows in every Southern garden, and whisky trickles down the mountains from countless moonlight stills-what more is needed!

Why They Object to the Boycott,

Philadelphia Press. The main objection that rabid Southerners see to boycotting Northern merchants is the impossibility of buying so cheaply or selling their own products so dearly anywhere else.

Understands the Situation. Savannah News.

If the Southern people want the force bill to become a law they could do nothing that would help so much to accomptish that obwith boycott.

Would Create a Solid North Kansas City Journal. Let it once be known that the boycott is

an accepted policy in the South and the question of political rule in this country will be settled for years to come. Sized Up.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.)

The Constitution's proposition to boycots the North should be disposed of in these words-gush and bosh.